



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## NEWS AND COMMENT

"The War" will have to be Minnesota's excuse for failing to stage this month a celebration of the centennial of her birth as an American community. Over three years ago, in its issue for May, 1916, the MINNESOTA HISTORY BULLETIN called attention to the fact that the arrival of troops for the establishment of a military post at the mouth of the Minnesota River in 1819 was the real beginning of American occupation of the region and suggested that if a centennial celebration was to be undertaken, plans should be worked out as soon as possible. Preoccupation in the problems of the war period, however, made any such procedure impracticable, and nothing more was heard about the centennial until after the armistice was signed.

The next suggestion for a celebration came from the Minneapolis society known as the Native Sons of Minnesota, which, at its meeting on February 5, 1919, arranged for a committee to promote "a movement to commemorate the centennial of the founding of Fort Snelling with a mammoth military pageant and civic celebration." It was planned, according to the newspaper report, "to have the Legislature appropriate sufficient funds to insure the success of the celebration." The committee of the Native Sons attended a meeting of the council of the Minnesota Historical Society on February 24 and requested the coöperation of the society in the movement. The council endorsed the general proposition that the centennial should be observed and indicated its willingness to coöperate in any feasible way. So far as is known, no attempt was made to secure an appropriation from the legislature.

The idea had its next revival on June 2 when the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* called attention editorially to the rapidly approaching centennial and suggested a celebration postponed for a year or two in order to allow a reasonable amount of time for preparation. For a week or more both the *Pioneer Press* and the *Dispatch*, by means of editorials and news items, strove valiantly, though not always with historical accuracy, to start the ball of

public interest rolling in the direction of a celebration. The subject was brought to the attention of the directors of the St. Paul Association of Public and Business Affairs by the newspaper men and by a letter from the superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society setting forth arguments in favor of a celebration. The president and general secretary of the association were appointed a committee to suggest to Governor Burnquist the creation of a state commission to arrange for a state-wide celebration in 1920 or 1921 and to inform him that the coöperation of the association could be counted upon. The whole matter was thus put into the hands of the Governor, who still has it under advisement. It is now certain that there will be no celebration in 1919. Whether or not one will be staged in 1920 or 1921 remains to be seen.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association held its twelfth annual meeting in St. Louis, May 8, 9, and 10. One session was devoted to World War history and consisted of a paper on "The Attitude of Swedish-Americans Toward the World War," by George M. Stephenson of the University of Minnesota, and reports on the war history activities of Iowa, Texas, Louisiana, and Minnesota. Other papers of special interest to Minnesotans were "Henry Hastings Sibley and the Minnesota Frontier," by Wilson P. Shortridge of the University of Louisville, and "Steamboating on the Upper Mississippi After the Civil War," by Lester B. Shippee of the University of Minnesota. Milo M. Quaife of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was elected president of the association and Royal B. Way of Beloit College, Charles M. Ramsdell of the University of Texas, and Solon J. Buck of the Minnesota Historical Society, new members of the executive committee. The next meeting will be held at Greencastle, Indiana, under the auspices of De Pauw University.

The *Thirty-first Report* of the commissioner of public records in Massachusetts (7 p.) indicates that that state considers it worth while to spend money to enforce the proper care and preservation of local archives. "Inspection of the care, custody, condition, and protection against fire of the public records of departments and offices of the counties, cities, and towns" was

made in 187 places during 1918. Records of eighteen towns or counties were "repaired, renovated, restored, or bound" by the expensive Emory process under orders of the commissioner. Three fires in town halls occurred during the year but no records were lost because they were in fireproof steel-fitted vaults, two of which had been provided by order of the commissioner. When the western states are as old as Massachusetts they too may begin to realize the importance of such things.

A movement has been started looking toward greater coöperation among the large libraries of the Twin Cities. Two meetings have been held of those in charge of the work of the Minneapolis and St. Paul public, James J. Hill Reference, university, state, and historical society libraries, and of the library division of the state department of education, which has taken over the functions of the Minnesota Public Library Commission. The first of these meetings took the form of a luncheon and the second was held in the Historical Building. It is expected that they will be resumed in the fall. Many subjects of mutual interest are discussed at these conferences and they will undoubtedly be valuable to the institutions concerned, especially in preventing unnecessary duplication of collections. There is so much material to be collected and preserved that the libraries must to a certain extent endeavor to divide up the field.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Territorial Pioneers' Association was held this year on May 10 since May 11, the anniversary of the admission of the state to the Union, fell on Sunday. About sixty members of the organization gathered in the Old Capitol, St. Paul, talked over old times, and listened to reminiscent addresses.

The Hennepin County Territorial Pioneers' Association held its annual meeting at the Godfrey House on May 31, the seventieth anniversary of the organization of Minnesota Territory. The names of members of the association who died during the year, with the dates of their arrival in Minnesota are published in the *Minneapolis Journal* of May 26. Both the *Journal* and the *Minneapolis Tribune* of June 1 contain accounts of the meeting and biographical notes about a few of the older members.

The forty-third annual reunion of the Dodge County Old Settlers' Association was held in Mantorville on June 17. A feature of the meeting was the reading of reminiscent papers contributed by Mantorville pioneers, many of whom now reside in other parts of the United States. These papers, together with a sketch of the founding and early history of Mantorville, were published in the *Mantorville Express* of June 27. Portraits of Peter and Riley Mantor, for whom the town was named, and pictures of historic buildings in the town illustrate this issue of the paper.

On the evening of June 9, the students of Hamline University, St. Paul, presented a pageant depicting events in the history of the university from its foundation at Red Wing in 1854 to the return of the Hamline World War veterans in 1919. The pageant was part of the sixty-first commencement program.

Two notable historical pageants were presented in Minnesota during the week of July 27 to August 2. The first, "Swords and Ploughshares," was the second annual midsummer pageant produced by the Minneapolis Civic Players. With the steps of the Minneapolis Art Institute for a stage, the growth of human freedom from primitive times until its culmination in the victory of democracy at the close of the World War was traced. The second pageant was the work of the Lake Minnetonka Woman's Club. Excelsior Commons and the lake were the setting for a series of episodes depicting events of significance in the history of this portion of Minnesota from the coming of Father Hennepin to the end of the World War. The proceeds from this pageant will be used in the erection of a clubhouse as a memorial to the Minnetonka men who died in the service.

The Minnesota division of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense has issued a pamphlet entitled *Two Pageants* (22 p.). One of the pageants, "Minnesota Triumphant," arranged by Katherine Evans Blake, portrays ten phases of the history of the state, starting with the Indian period and concluding with the "Defense of Democracy." The other, "America," by Anna Augusta Helmholz-Phelan and C. G. Stevens, is a symbolic representation of the "ideas for which we stand."

The eighty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the First Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis was celebrated by the members on June 8 at Fort Snelling, where, in 1835, twenty-two pioneers organized this first Protestant congregation in Minnesota. A list of the first members taken from the original church records, is published as a part of the account of the commemoration exercises in the *Minneapolis Journal* of June 9. It includes the names of such famous men as Henry H. Sibley, who was the first clerk, Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond, and Thomas S. Williamson.

On May 18 the First Baptist Church of St. Paul celebrated the seventieth anniversary of the erection of the first church of this denomination in Minnesota and the arrival of its minister in St. Paul. This furnished the occasion for an article in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of that date containing historical notes about early Protestant churches and about Harriet E. Bishop who taught the first school in St. Paul.

*Surface Formations and Agricultural Conditions of the South Half of Minnesota*, by Frank Leverett and Frederick W. Sarde-son (Minnesota Geological Survey, *Bulletins*, no. 13. 147 p.), is the third and final part of the report of the Minnesota and United States geological surveys, the first two parts of which were reviewed in the BULLETIN for May, 1915, and August, 1917 (1: 59-61; 2: 178-181). It treats the southern portion of the state in much the same way as the northwestern and northeastern sections were treated in the previous parts of the report.

"The Movement of American Settlers into Wisconsin and Minnesota," by Cardinal Goodwin, in the July number of the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, is a useful but by no means exhaustive compilation of data.

The history of the liquor traffic in Minnesota from the days of the first fur-trader to the present, is the subject of an interesting article by Thomas J. Malone in the *Minneapolis Tribune* of June 29. The title of the article, "Prohibition to Rule in Minnesota 67 Years after Voted by its People," is a reference to the so-called "Maine law" enacted by the territorial legislature in

1852 with the condition that it must be ratified by the people before going into effect. The "drys" carried the election, but the superior court of the territory held the law to be null and void on the ground that the act of Congress establishing the territory gave the legislature no power to delegate its authority to the people. Mr. Malone touches lightly upon many phases of his subject: the use of liquor by the Indians, the restrictive clauses in the Chippewa treaties and their recent enforcement, legislation for the regulation and restriction of the traffic, instruction in schools with reference to the effects of alcoholic liquors on the human system, and the careers of the various temperance and prohibition organizations. Pictures of early road houses and hotels noted for their bars and portraits of Minnesota prohibition leaders illustrate the article.

"Two Guns Paid for Nicollet Island" is the title of a brief article published in the *Minneapolis Journal* for May 26. It relates how the late Daniel E. Dow of Hopkins acquired in 1851 not only a claim to the island but also six steel traps and two frying pans in exchange for a shotgun and a pistol.

A number of articles by Fred A. Bill of St. Paul appear in recent issues of the *Saturday Evening Post* of Burlington, Iowa, in the section devoted to "The Old Boats." The deaths of Captain Henry F. Slocum of Winona and Captain William H. Simpson of Milwaukee, are the occasions for the publication of sketches of the river experiences of these men in the issues for May 10 and July 26. A report of a meeting of the Pioneer Rivermen's Association in St. Paul appears in the number for May 3.

An interesting article on logging on the Mississippi River is published in the *Minneapolis Journal* of May 18. It is illustrated with pictures of logging scenes and of some of the owner's marks by which the logs were identified.

An article by Judge John F. McGee entitled "First Minnesota's Historic Charge at Gettysburg," in the *Minneapolis Journal* for June 29, commemorates the fifty-sixth anniversary of that event.

The announcement by Harper and Brothers that they are reprinting Ignatius Donnelly's *Atlantis*, the first edition of which was published in 1882, furnished the occasion for a sketch of his literary and political career in the *Minneapolis Tribune* of June 8. The sketch is illustrated with a portrait of Donnelly, which is reproduced from a pastel in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society.

In the series headed "State Builders of the West," the *Western Magazine* for July contains a sketch of "Lucius Frederick Hubbard, Ninth Governor of Minnesota."

An article on, "The Fire in the North Woods," by Henry A. Bellows, in the *Bellman* for June 14, portrays the events of last October in a vivid and illuminating manner. After a discussion of "How did it happen," Mr. Bellows describes the work of the Red Cross and the militia whose "courage and patience and cheerfulness" have commended those organizations to the world. The article is illustrated by excellent pictures of the devastated district.

The June number of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* contains the valuable annual survey of "Historical Activities in the Old Northwest," by Arthur B. Cole.

In his autobiography, *The Iron Hunter* (New York, 1919. 316 p.), Chase S. Osborn, governor of Michigan from 1910 to 1912, presents an interesting narrative of his career as a newspaper editor and politician, and of his travels in visiting practically all the great iron mines of the world. Scattered through the narrative are chapters in which he deals with the development of the iron industry or sketches the history of some famous iron region. To this last group belongs the chapter on "The Mesaba Range in Minnesota, The Greatest Iron Ore District the World Has Ever Known." In a brief chronologically arranged sketch, the author traces the history of the range from its discovery by the Jesuits to the tardy realization of the commercial value of its ore deposits in the last decade of the nineteenth century. He concludes the chapter with a list of the larger independent mines whose owners compete with the United States

Steel Corporation and with figures showing the extent of ore production from the range up to the close of navigation in 1918.

Miss Louise Phelps Kellogg is retelling "The Story of Wisconsin, 1634-1848" in the *Wisconsin Magazine of History*. Chapter 1 dealing with "Physical and Political Geography" and Chapter 2 entitled "The Red Men and the Fur Trade" are in the March and June issues respectively. "Cyrus Woodman: A Character Sketch," by Ellis B. Usher, is another article in the June number.

The scope of Ruth A. Gallaher's *Legal and Political Status of Women in Iowa: An Historical Account of the Rights of Women in Iowa from 1838 to 1918*, published by the State Historical Society of Iowa (1918. xii, 300 p.), is well indicated in the title. It deals with the historical development of woman's status as a citizen, as distinguished from her status in society, in a state typical of the Northwest. While this portion of the United States has been more conservative than the extreme West in advancing the position of women, on the other hand, it has been far more progressive than the East or the South. Most of the laws and judicial decisions discussed are those which point out a distinction between men and women, rather than those which apply equally to men and to women. Miss Gallaher divides her book into two parts: one dealing with the growth of civil rights, the other with the development of the political rights of women. Civil rights are treated first, since, historically, women gained these rights first. The chapters on the development of equal suffrage are necessarily incomplete in a book published in 1918. The plan of the book is clearly defined, logical, and easy to follow. The notes, which form a separate section in the back of the book, are less convenient for general use than footnotes.

The legislature of North Dakota has appropriated the sum of two hundred thousand dollars to be used in erecting a building for the State Historical Society of North Dakota. The building will be located on the Capitol grounds at Bismark and will be so planned that additions can be made to it in the future.

The *Fargo Courier-News* is publishing, now and then, a series of articles entitled "Pioneer Stories of the Northwest." The

issue of May 11 contains an account of the naming of the Red River and that of July 13 the story of how Thomas H. Canfield selected the site of Fargo.

The South Dakota legislature has authorized the erection of a building on the Capitol grounds at Pierre as a memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the state in the World War. The building is to be financed by popular subscription and the governor, the adjutant general, and the secretary of the department of history are constituted a committee to raise the money, to plan the building, and to supervise its erection. Nothing is said in the act as to what use may be made of the building but it would seem to be eminently fitting that it should be used for the preservation of the state's war records and other historical material.

A *Nevada Applied History Series* has been inaugurated by the Nevada Historical Society with a little volume entitled *Taxation in Nevada, A History*, by Romanzo Adams (Carson City, 1918. 199 p.)

#### WAR HISTORY ACTIVITIES

The Minnesota War Records Commission has been reorganized in accordance with the provisions of the law establishing it as a statutory body (*Laws*, 1919, ch. 284). The members of the new commission are as follows: the Honorable Gideon S. Ives, St. Paul, president of the Minnesota Historical Society; Guy Stanton Ford, Minneapolis, chairman of the department of history of the University of Minnesota; Brigadier General Walter F. Rhinow, St. Paul, adjutant general; James M. McConnell, St. Paul, state commissioner of education; Solon J. Buck, Minneapolis, superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society; O. J. Larson, attorney, Duluth; Colonel George E. Leach, Minneapolis, former commander of the 151st United States Field Artillery; Henry W. Libby, Winona, secretary of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety; and Colin F. Macdonald, St. Cloud, publisher of the *St. Cloud Times*. The four first named are members *ex officio*; the others are appointees of the governor. At its organization meeting, July 19, the new commission elected officers and made appointments as follows: Solon J. Buck,

chairman; General Rhinow, vice-chairman; Franklin F. Holbrook, director of the original commission, secretary; and Cecil W. Shirk, field agent. An executive committee, consisting of the chairman and Messrs. Leach, Libby, and Ives was appointed to supervise the work of the commission during intervals between sessions of the main body. The commission authorized its agents to continue the work of collecting war records along the lines followed by the original commission, making use of and extending the subsidiary organization of county chairmen and committees already effected by that body.

An increasing number of county war records committees are taking advantage of the recently enacted law whereby county boards and other local governing bodies are authorized to appropriate funds in aid of the war records work in their several communities (*Laws*, 1919, ch. 228). The committees of Nobles and Polk counties have been granted seven hundred and fifty and five hundred dollars, respectively, of the county funds. The Stevens County board has appropriated three hundred dollars for the use of the local committee and, it is understood, will grant more as needed. The committees of Marshall and St. Louis counties have each received the legal maximum from the county board, one thousand dollars, and the St. Louis committee has secured from the city of Duluth an additional eight hundred and fifty dollars, to be expended for clerk hire at the rate of eighty-five dollars a month. At the instance of the war records committee in Rice County, the county board has passed a resolution inviting the several cities and villages of the county to contribute to the local war records work the full amounts authorized by law, which would make a total of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to the thousand dollars already granted by the board from the county funds.

Signs of increasing activity in many of the counties organized for the collection of local war records continue to appear. The committees of Itasca, Mower, Rice, St. Louis, Stevens, and Yellow Medicine counties in their correspondence make use of specially prepared stationery, the Rice County committee, for example, using two letterheads; one showing the personnel,

officers, and committees of the county organization, and the other bearing the county board resolution mentioned above. All active committees continue to stress the work of compiling the military service records. Recent reports from Polk and Traverse counties indicate that an important share in this phase of the work is being taken by town clerks in the one and by rural school teachers in the other. Under the special directions from the county board, given when the board granted funds to the county war records committee, Marshall County is to have a permanent record, typewritten and in book form, of the individual services of the soldiers, sailors, and marines from that county. A number of county chairmen are giving a great deal of their own time to the work: the chairman of the Nobles County committee, for example, personally conducts the work from the headquarters in the county courthouse and is understood to have made great progress in his efforts to compile records of which the county may be proud. The Stevens County committee, and particularly its chairman, has shown unusual ability in identifying as "war records" relics and souvenirs of the war period including not only the more obvious kinds, such as posters, banners, buttons, and battlefield relics, but also such articles as sugar containers devised to facilitate the observance in public eating places of the government's war-time food regulations. The Beltrami County committee has followed the example of others mentioned in the May BULLETIN (p. 104) in planning to prepare and publish a county war history. A somewhat similar plan has been formulated in Polk County by an organization closely affiliated with the county war records committee there, the Nels T. Wold post of the American Legion (known before its absorption by that body as the Polk County branch of the World War Veterans).

To the list of projects for the publication of county war histories as private ventures, as noted in the BULLETIN for February and May (pp. 52, 104), the following may be added: Crow Wing County, C. E. Barnes of Deerwood; Fillmore County, *LeVang's Weekly*; Isanti County, *Cambridge North Star*; Kittson County, *Karlstad Advocate*; Le Sueur County, *Le Sueur News*; Nicollet County, *St. Peter Herald*; Stevens County, *Morris Tribune*; and Washington County, Buckbee-Mears Company, St.

Paul. In this connection a word may be said as to the relation of the Minnesota War Records Commission to such projects, inasmuch as the matter became the subject of controversy between the *Wells Mirror* (June 11, 18, 25) and the *Wells Forum-Advocate* (June 12, 19, 26), the publisher of the latter having undertaken to prepare and publish a war history of Faribault County, professedly with the endorsement of the commission. The attitude and policy of the commission as then formulated was expressed in part as follows: "It is in the work of collecting data and records, only, that the War Records Organization finds a point of contact with the many private projects for the publication of county war histories. . . . Both agencies, public and private, seek much the same kinds of material, though from different motives and for different uses, and coöperation between the two in the collection of this material may result to the advantage of both the war records collections and the histories, the exact course to be followed in each case being left to the discretion of the local committee. But the preparation, publication, advertising, and sale of the histories in question remains the private enterprise of the publishers who initiated and control these undertakings. . . . In no case has the commission authorized the use of its name in promoting any of these projects, though it recognizes that undoubtedly many Minnesota publishers have undertaken war history projects as much in the public interest as for the sake of financial profit and are entitled to as much assistance as citizens in their private capacity can give them."

In an article "On the Collection of State War History Material," which appeared in the *Wisconsin Memorial Day Annual* (Madison, 1919. 102 p.), Albert O. Barton, director of the Wisconsin War History Commission, elaborates the following observation upon the work of that commission's county committees: "In their cultivation of the local historical fields the committees have discovered many striking phenomena. The spirit of patriotism which has animated all our people has blossomed forth in original and inspiring manifestations. In fact, were the roll of counties called each could step forward, so to speak, and claim some peculiar distinction." One inference to be drawn from

this observation, which ought to serve as a stimulus to the efforts of similar committees everywhere, is that such distinctions appear in greater number and with greater clearness according to the thoroughness with which the several county agencies cover their respective fields. Until all the facts of a county's war history are assembled, who knows but that that county has unwittingly led all the others in one or more forms of patriotic service?

New publications established by or in the interests of returned service men which are currently received by the Minnesota War Records Commission include the *Northwestern Appeal*, published semimonthly, beginning May 6, at Minneapolis; the *Veteran*, published monthly, beginning in May, by the Bolo Club of Minneapolis; and the *American Legion Weekly*, beginning July 4, from the American Legion headquarters in New York City.

The first forty-four pages of the *Report* of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety (St. Paul, 1919. 319 pp.) sets forth in summary form the many activities in which the commission engaged as the state's leading war-time agency. The remainder of the volume is made up of documentary and statistical matter, including a report of the public examiner showing the commission's use of its funds during the period from April 16, 1917, to December 31, 1918; documents relating to the coal situation in the Northwest in the summer of 1917; the law creating the commission; injunctions and other papers connected with the question of the constitutionality of this law as tested in the courts; the by-laws, orders, and excerpts from the minutes of the commission; and lists of the names and addresses of local representatives showing the entire personnel and manner of organization of each of the county branches of the commission.

The concluding issue of the *Reveille* entitled a "Centennial Memorial of Fort Snelling" is devoted to a profusely illustrated resumé of the activities at the fort during the period from its conversion to reconstruction purposes, September 22, 1918, to August 1, 1919, together with pictorial and descriptive matter relating to its earlier history. A notable feature of the number is a series of drawings symbolical of such themes as "From Gettysburg to Flanders Fields," "These are Times That Try Men's Souls," and

"The Call to the New Life," the work of George Ericson, staff artist of the magazine.

An official account of the services of a regiment made up in part of men from Minnesota and other northwestern states appears in a pamphlet entitled *History Thirteenth Engineers (Railway) U. S. Army 1917-1918-1919* (Headquarters, Fleury-sur-Aire, France. 74 p.). Originally organized in connection with the Mexican trouble in 1916 as the Third Reserve Engineers, this regiment, now known as the "Lucky Thirteenth," was among the first units to be sent to France. There, for over two years, frequently under shell fire, it assisted in the operation of military railways along the western front. The official record of these services is followed by appendices containing statistics of losses, biographies of officers, and other pertinent matter.

The Minnesota War Records Commission has received a copy of a regimental history entitled *The Ninth U. S. Infantry in the World War* (Neuwied am Rhein. 235 p.), through the kindness of Captain Claire I. Weikert of St. Paul, formerly regimental intelligence officer of that organization. The Ninth Infantry fought with the Second Division from Chateau Thierry through the Meuse-Argonne campaign. The narrative of its exploits is followed by a series of orders affecting the movements of the regiment which were issued from general, division, and brigade headquarters, together with a complete roster, by companies, of the officers and enlisted personnel. Casualties also are shown, but unfortunately, the home addresses of the members of the regiment do not appear.

*Battery D, 337 F[ield] A[rtilillery], 1917-19* (80 p.) is a souvenir history of a unit whose personnel originally was made up almost entirely of Minnesota men. The book was published by the battery under the direction of its captain, Ceylon A. Lyman of Minneapolis, who acted as editor-in-chief. It contains an outline sketch of the battery's history supplemented by more intimate accounts of "Our Trip 'Acrossed'," "La Havre to Clermont-Ferrand," "The Advance Party," "Fighting the Enemy Behind the Lines," "The Delouser," "Bordeaux to Camp Dodge," and "The Farewell Dinner," together with other pertinent mat-

ter in both light and serious vein. There are, of course, individual and group photographs of all members of the battery together with numerous photographs recalling experiences and scenes through which this unit passed.

A brief but comprehensive account of the "History of Base Hospital No. 26," written by its commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Arthur A. Law, M. C., of Minneapolis, is published in the June number of *Minnesota Medicine* and also as a reprint (11 p.). Base Hospital No. 26 was one of the few distinctively Minnesota units participating in the late war, having been organized and recruited from headquarters at the University of Minnesota. As the director of the organization and equipment of this unit preliminary to its mobilization, and as the head of the organization during the period of its active service at the great base hospital center near Allery, France, Dr. Law has been able to supply an invaluable record of the origin, training, and achievements of this group of Minnesota men and women.

The "War Service Number" of the Minnesota Educational Association *News-Letter* (June, 1919. 84 p.) is devoted in large part to accounts of the war activities of various institutions, organizations, and individuals identified with the state's public school system. A series of articles on "The University of Minnesota in War Service," "The Teachers' Patriotic League," "The Junior Red Cross," and other similar subjects is followed by a roster of Minnesota teachers in war service.

A book of local interest, in part because it was conceived and written by Minnesotans, is *The Psychology of Handling Men in the Army*, by Joseph Peterson, assistant professor of psychology in the University of Minnesota, and Quentin J. David, lieutenant in the American Expeditionary Force (Minneapolis, Perine Book Company, 146 p.). The work is an outgrowth of the experience of the junior author, Lieutenant David of St. Paul, in several training camps in which men were being prepared for the various duties of warfare. Though published, as it happened, some time after the cessation of hostilities, the work was designed as an aid to the large numbers of new officers who were being suddenly called to responsible leadership in the recent crisis.